Caledonian Mercury.

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From the London Gazette, Dec. 30.

Whitehall, Dec. 30. 1780.

THE following accounts of the late hurricane at Barbados, and in the Leeward and Charibbee Islands, have been received by Lord George Germaine, one of his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, brought by Captain Hartwell, of his Majesty's ship Brune.

Copy of a letter from Major-General Vaughan, Commander in Chief of his Majesty's Forces in the Leeward Islands, to Lord George Germaine, dated Barbados, Oct. 30. 1780.

My Lord,

I AM much concerned to inform your Lordship, that this island was almost entirely destroyed by a most violent hurricane, which began on Tuesday the 10th instant, and continued almost without intermission for near forty-eight hours. It is impossible for me to attempt a description of the storm; suffice it to say, that few families have escaped the general ruin, and I do not believe that ten houses are saved in the whole island; scarce a house is standing in Bridgetown; whole families were buried in the ruins of their habitations, and many, in attempting to escape, were maimed and disabled; a general convulsion of Nature seemed to take place, and an universal destruction ensued. The strongest colours could not paint to your Lordship the miseries of the inhabitants on the one hand, the ground covered with the mangled bodies of their friends and relations, and, on the other, reputable families, wandering through the ruins, seeking for food and shelter; in short, imagination can form but a faint idea of the horrors of this dreadful scene.

Every plantation and building, great and small, are thrown to the ground; the cattle and stock belonging to them are almost all destroyed; the produce of the earth torn up by the roots, and not a trace left behind; so that there is but too much reason to fear that a famine must inevitably ensue, unless some effectual means are used to prevent it.

Fortunately the stores and provisions belonging to the army and navy, (the latter of which are very considerable) have been, with great difficulty, nearly all saved, although the whole was a continued scene of rapine and confusion, and the Negroes (who are exceedingly numerous in this island) instead of attempting to save the effects of the unhappy sufferers, were plundering in every part of the town.

Every ship which was in Carlisle Bay, amongst which were one army and two navy victuallers, and one ordnance ship, were driven to sea, and I much fear that most of them have perished, or are carried so far to leeward, as to render it impossible for them to regain this port.

I must beg leave to refer your Lordship to his Excellency the Governor's letter, for a more minute description of this destructive tempest; and I am confident your Lordship must sensibly feel for the miserable calamities that have befallen the inhabitants of this ruined country.

I have the honour to be, &c.

J. VAUGHAN.

Extract of a letter from Major-General Cuninghame, Governor of the Island of Barbados, to Lord George Germaine, dated Barbados, Oct. 20. 1780.

THE inclosed Journal, which I have the honour to send your Lordship, will, in feeble colours, present to your view the almost total destruction of this once beautiful island, which many years cannot repair; and I much fear that the present proprietors of the soil will be unable to erect buildings, so deeply are they indebted to the English merchants, unless from great indulgence.

The chief employment now going on is to secure covering for their negroes and inhabitants, and planting provisions; and here I must reveal your Lordship's particular attention to the speedy supplying this island with provisions from England and Ireland, which they have no doubt but that the bounty and generosity of the best of Kings will amply provide, otherwise they will run a risk of starving.

The first object of my attention was to send speedy notice to Commodore Hotham of our disaster, that he might furnish a frigate to go to England; and I have also written circular letters to the Governors in North America, to encourage lumber and provisions to be sent out to us.

Your Lordship will receive inclosed the Address of the Council of this island to the Throne; and I must do them the justice to say, that I have found them ready to co-operate in every measure proposed for the good of the island and his Majesty's service.

It is fortunate that General Vaughan resided in this island. His authority, joined to the activity of the officers and troops under his command, contributed greatly to preserve order in the town, preventing rapine and plunder from the prisoners and negroes.

The Spaniards, under the direction of Don Pedro St Jago, Captain in the regiment of Arragon, conducted themselves more like friends than enemies; I therefore mean to shew them every indulgence in my power.

I have the satisfaction of informing your Lordship, that the Records of the island are preserved.

Copy of a Journal of what passed at Barbadoes from the 9th of October until the 16th.

THE evening preceding the hurricane, the 9th of October, was remarkably calm, but the sky surprizingly red and fiery; during the night much rain fell. On the morning of the 10th, much rain and wind from N. W. By ten o'clock it encreased very much; by one, the ships in the bay drove; by four o'clock, the Albemarle frigate (the only man of war then here) parted her anchors and went to sea, as did all the other vessels, about 25 in number. Soon after, by six o'clock, the wind had torn up and blown down many trees, and foreboded a most violent tempest. At the Government-house every precaution was taken to guard against what might happen; the doors and windows were barricadoed up, but it availed little. By ten o'clock the wind forced itself a passage through the house from the N. N. W. and the tempest increasing every minute, the family took to the centre of the building, imagining from the prodigious strength of the walls, they being three feet thick, and from its circular form, it would have withstood the wind's utmost rage: However, by half after eleven o'clock, they were obliged to retreat to the cellar, the wind having forced its way into every part, and torn off most of the roof. From this asylum they were soon driven out; the water being stopped in its passage, having found itself a course into the cellar, they knew not where to go; the water had rose four feet, and the ruins were falling from all quarters. To continue in the cellar was impossible; to return to the house equally so; the only chance left was making for the fields, which at that time appeared equally dangerous: It was however attempted, and the family was so fortunate as to get to the ruins of the foundation of the flag-staff, which soon after giving way, every one endeavoured to find a retreat for himself; the Governor, and the few that remained, were thrown down, and it was with great difficulty they gained the cannon, under the carriage of which they took shelter: Their situation there was highly deplorable; many of the cannon were moved, and they had reason to fear that under which they sat might be dismounted, and crush them by its fall, or that some of the ruins which were flying about might put an end to their existence; and to render the scene still more dreadful, they had much to fear from the powder magazine, near which they were; the armoury was level with the ground, and the arms, &c. scattered about. Anxiously did they wait the break of day, flattering themselves, that with the light they would see a cessation of the storm; yet when it appeared, little was the tempest abated, and the day served but to exhibit the most melancholy prospect imaginable; nothing can compare with the terrible devastation that presented itself on all sides; not a building standing; the trees, if not torn up by their roots, deprived of their leaves and branches; and the most luxuriant spring changed in this one night to the dreariest winter. In vain was it to look round for shelter; houses that from their situation, it was to have been imagined would have been in a degree protected, were all flat with the earth, and the miserable owners, if they were so fortunate as to escape with their lives, were left without a covering for themselves and family.

General Vaughan was early obliged to evacuate his house; in escaping he was very much bruised: his horse was so unfortunate as to break his thigh. Nothing ever happened that has caused such universal desolation. No one house in the island is exempt from damage. Very few buildings are left standing on the estates. The depopulation of the negroes and cattle, particularly of the horned kind, is very great, which must, more especially in these times, be a cause of great distress to the planters. It is as yet impossible to make any accurate calculation of the number of souls that have perished in this dreadful calamity; whites and blacks together, it is imagined, exceed some thousands, but fortunately few people of consequence are among the number. Many were buried in the ruins of the houses and buildings. Many fell victims to the violence of the storm and inclemency of the weather, and great numbers were driven into the sea, and there perished. The troops have suffered inconsiderably, though both the barracks and hospital were early blown down. Alarming consequences were dreaded from the number of dead bodies that lay uninterred, and from the quantity the sea threw up, which however are happily subsided. What few public buildings there were are fallen in the general wreck; the fortifications have suffered very considerably. The buildings were all demolished; for so violent was the storm here, when assisted by the sea, that a twelve pound gun was carried from the south to the north battery, a distance of 140 yards. The loss to this country is immense; many years will be required to retrieve it.

General Vaughan's attention to the inhabitants of Bridgetown has been very great. On the 12th of October, such orders were issued to the troops, and obeyed with such alacrity, that every thing was kept quiet in the town, which would otherwise have been in great danger of being plundered by the prisoners of war, &c. who were liberated by the demolition of the prisons, and are now, to the number of above 800, dispersed over the town and country; they, however, under this controul, behaved tolerably well, and have been of much service to the inhabitants who have given them employment.

On the 12th of October the Governor went to Bridgeton, issued a proclamation, and took such steps as appeared of utility to the inhabitants. The merchants, &c. formed an association, and appointed committees for the interment of the dead, the care and distribution of the provisions, &c. They voted their thanks to General Vaughan and the troops; to whom they proposed, as a reward for the service they had been of in protecting their property, to give them sixpence per diem; to which Mr Shirley, purveyor of the navy, promised another sixpence. A sloop was, on the 16th, dispatched to St Lucia, to Commodore Hotham, with the melancholy tidings of the dreadful calamity that has befallen the island, requesting him to send a frigate to England with the news.

To his Most Excellent Majesty.

The humble Address of the Council of your Majesty's Island of Barbados.

May it please your Majesty,

WE, the members of your Majesty's Council of Barbados, resident in the island, beg leave to approach your Majesty, at this interesting period, with the strongest assurances of that inviolable attachment and unshaken loyalty to your Royal person and Government, which this ancient colony has always preserved undiminished, and which neither time or situation can ever efface. Allow us, Sire, at this time to hope, that we shall be indulged with your Majesty's gracious attention to our present distressed situation.

'Tis natural for us, and indeed our duty, to apply to your Majesty in the hour of our distress; for to whom else can we fly for succour and protection but to our gracious Sovereign, who has always been most ready to hear, and ever willing to redress his subjects grievances.

Emboldened, then, by the experience of your Majesty's gracious condescension on former occasions, we humbly presume to lay before your Majesty a faint representation of the devastation and ruin, in which a violent hurricane, on the 10th of this month, has involved all the inhabitants of Barbados; and here, may it please your Majesty, words are inadequate to represent in its true circumstances the present horrid scene.

After a series of accumulated misfortunes had reduced this once flourishing island to the lowest degree of poverty, a devouring irresistible hurricane, in point of violence unprecedented in the memory of man, has, we fear, completed the destructive work of ruin. Estates which appeared to possess the best-constructed buildings, have had those valuable buildings levelled with the earth: Nor has there been any one possession in the island, but what has received very considerable, nay, irreparable damage. To hear the dying groans of a very considerable number of the inhabitants, who lay expiring in the streets of the towns, as well as of others killed about the country, is a circumstance too shocking even to mention.—Thus have your Majesty's faithful subjects been reduced, and the survivors left without habitations, the fatal consequences of our dreadful calamity.

Without resources of timber, without any resource of wealth to purchase such timber, was it to be procured, or those other necessaries essential for reaping our little crops—we are now left without any prospect of alleviating our unfortunate condition.

Hapless, however, as our situation may be, we have every advantage to hope, every good to expect, from the benignity of your Majesty's compassionate disposition, and from those endearing feelings which have taught the world, that in the same person may be united the great and powerful monarch with the amiable good man. In behalf, then, of this ruined island, we humbly request such assistance as may be judged by your Majesty's wisdom most proper for us to receive.

But, while we ask for present relief, we are not unmindful of former benefits; and permit us, Sire, with hearts full of gratitude, to return your Majesty the poor tribute of our thanks, the only tribute we have to offer for all the benefits we have enjoyed under your Majesty's reign—a reign we sincerely hope may be as long and happy as you yourself, Sire, can wish it to be.

It would be injustice in us to conclude without embracing this opportunity of bearing our testimony to the worthy conduct of our present Governor, who at all times, but more especially on the last dreadful occasion, in the midst of our misfortunes, has exerted himself with so active a zeal for the public service, as reflects back the honour he derives from the Royal appointment.—We are,

Most Gracious Sovereign,

Your most dutiful and faithful subjects,

JOHN DOTIN. | WM. SENHOUSE.
A. CUMBERBATCH. | JOHN BEST.
HENRY FRERE. | JOSEPH HEELING.
TRENOCUS MOE. | JOHN INCE.
ROBERT BRATHWAITE.

Oct. 20. 1780.

Extract of two letters from William Matthew Burt, Esq; Governor of the Leeward Islands, to Lord George Germaine, dated Antigua, November 1st and 4th 1780.

" It is with infinite concern I acquaint your Lordship, that since I closed my letter of the 25th of October, I have received the following account of the truly severe hurricane which happened in the middle of last month amongst the Southern Islands, and of which, thank God, except a violent surge, in this government, which at St Christophers threw many vessels on shore, we felt no bad effects. At St Lucia, all the barracks and huts for his Majesty's troops, and other buildings in the island are blown down, the ships were drove to sea, his Majesty's ship the Amazon, Captain Finch, most miraculously escaped foundering; she was on her beam ends for many hours; she lay down so far that her windward guns were in the water; had many men washed over board, others drowned on her decks; was obliged to cut away all her masts and bowsprit, but under jury masts, thank God, safely arrived at English Harbour: Captain Finch perfectly well. The Albemarle blew out of Barbadoes, cut away her masts, also put into English Harbour. The Venus [illegible] foremast, left her bowsprit, and is arrived at English Harbour. The Blanche was seen by the Alcmene in great distress, and has never been since heard of; we hope she is gone to Jamaica. The Ajax, Egmont, and Montague, blew out of St Lucia, and here we have not heard of them: Every building in St Vincent, we are told, blown down, and the town destroyed. The Juno, a new French frigate of 40 guns, drove on shore, and dashed all to pieces: At Grenada, great devastations on shore; nineteen sail of loaded Dutch ships stranded and beat to pieces. Sixty-two sail of merchant ships with stores, and 2500 troops on board, was the reinforcement expected under convoy of four frigates, arrived in the morning at Martinique; they landed 100 of the troops, the remainder with the whole convoy were blown to sea; we do not hear that any are again returned. Several wrecks have been seen and met with at sea; a ship blown out of St Christopher's took two with troops on board, one she sent to Jamaica, the other to St Christopher's. Report, but I have not yet any authentic account, says 1000 French troops are sent into St Christopher's.

At Martinique, the beautiful town of St Pierre's, which is built on the shore, is said to be entirely washed away. At Guadaloupe, the town of Basseterre, also built on the lee shore, is said to be destroyed, and the Experiment French frigate blown on shore, and lost. Two frigates are also said to be thrown on the Saints, and to have perished. We have yet not any accounts from Barbados, where, it is apprehended, the gale was very severe. At Dominica they have also greatly suffered. The Dutch at St Eustatius have also greatly suffered: Many houses on the Bay washed into the sea: This damage is computed at 150,000 l. Sterling. I have directed a general thanksgiving through this government on Sunday, to return God thanks for his protection and mercy extended to us during the great and tremendous late hurricane.

I have laid an embargo on lumber in this government, and intend sending what can be got, as fast as possible, to St Lucia and Barbados. The houses and every thing in Grenada, I hear, are levelled with the ground. The same at St Vincent's, where the town is washed away, besides the frigates which I mentioned, said to be thrown on shore on the Saints. His Majesty's ship the Beaver's Prize, Captain Drummond, is also stranded, and the whole crew, except about 30 men, perished. Captain Drummond is greatly lamented.

Governor Cunninghame and Brigadier General St Leger write me, that they much apprehend a famine in St Lucia and Barbadoes. There were undisposed of in this island near 1500 barrels of flour, which his Majesty was graciously pleased to send for the relief of this Island. I have already sent General St Leger near 1000 barrels, and propose sending him 300 barrels, if not the whole remaining quantity.

From the London Papers, Jan. 1.

Stockholm, Dec. 8. We hear, that orders have been dispatched to Carlscroon to equip ten ships of the line and six frigates, that are to be ready for next spring; and we learn from Copenhagen, that the Danish fleet will consist of 20 ships of the line and some frigates. It is thought that the Russian fleet will be composed of about 30 ships.

Paris, Dec 17. We have no news here about the war. The Count d'Estaing has not yet appeared on the coasts of France. It has been published, that a merchant ship that arrived at Bourdeaux had seen the French fleet the 7th, in 45 degrees, steering westward. They do not name the ship, which renders that news very doubtful.

The last letters from Cadiz say nothing more than that there are 28 ships in the road, ready to put to sea.

Utrecht, Dec. 25. Letters from Warsaw advise, that the death of the Empress-Queen has caused a great consternation at that place, and they expect that the Russian troops will not quit Poland till further orders.

LONDON.

This being New Year's-day, the same was observed at Court as a High Festival, and, being Collar-day, the Knights-Companions appeared in their Collars of their respective orders. At noon the following Ode, composed for the New-Year, by William Whitehead, Esq; his Majesty's Poet-Laureat, and set to music by Mr Stanley, master of his Majesty's band of Musicians, was performed before their Majesties, the Royal Family, and a great number of the Nobility, in the Council-chamber at St James's.

ODE for the NEW YEAR.

JANUARY 1, 1781.

ASK round the world, from age to age,
Not where alone th' Historian's page
Or Poet's song have just attention won,
But even the feeblest voice of fame
Has learnt to lisp Britannia's name:
Ask of her inborn worth, and deeds of high renown.

What power from Lusitania broke
The haughty Spaniard's galling yoke?
Who bade the Belgian mounds with freedom ring,
Who fix'd so oft, with strength supreme,
Unbalanc'd Europe's nodding beam,
And rais'd the Austrian Eagle's drooping wing?
'Twas Britain! Britain heard the nation's groan,
As jealous of their freedom as her own:
Whene'er her valiant troops she led,
Check'd, and abash'd, and taught to fear,
The earth's proud tyrants stopp'd their mad career;
To Britain Gallia low'd; from Britain Julius fled.

Why, then! when round her fair protectress' brow
The dark clouds gather, and the tempests blow,
With folded arms, at ease reclin'd,
Does Europe sit? or, more unkind,
Why fraudulently aid the insidious plan?
The foes of Britain are the foes of man.
Alas! her glory soars too high,
Her radiant star of Liberty
Has bid too long th' astonish'd nations gaze;
That glory, which they once admir'd,
That glory, in their cause acquir'd,
That glory burns too bright,—they cannot bear the blaze.

Then, Britain, by experience wise,
Court not an envious or a timid friend;
Firm in thyself undaunted rise,
On thy own arm, and righteous Heaven depend:
So, as in great Eliza's days,
On self-supported pinions borne,
Again shalt thou look down with scorn
On an oppos'ing world, and all its wily ways.
Grown greater from distress,
And eager still to bless,
As truly generous as thou'rt truly brave,
Again shalt crush the proud, again the conquer'd save.

HALFPENNY HALFPENNY

From the London Papers, Jan. 4.

Vienna, Dec. 12. The Emperor, in order to immortalize name of Maria Thereſa, and ſhew to the lateſt poſterity he veneration which he ever preſerved for his illuſtrious and moſt lamented mother, has ordered that one of the two new towns and fortreſſes which are to be built in Bohemia, near Lautmeritz, ſhall be called Thereſienſtadt, (i. e. Thereſa's town.)

Our laſt letters from Conſtantinople, bearing date the 16th ult. ſay, "That the High Admiral arrived there on the 8th, with his fleet, conſiſting of ſeven ſhips of war, and four galleys; he brought in, under his convoy, ſeveral merchantmen belonging to different nations, and among them ſeven French ſhips bound from Marſeilles, very richly laden. The ſame letters add, that the Engliſh commercial houſe, known by the firm of *Barker and Luart*, had ſtopt payment. This bankruptcy is valued at 300,000 crowns.

Tubengin in Germany, Dec. 12. Yeſterday, at a quarter paſt twelve in the forenoon, a ſmart ſhock of an earthquake was felt here, which ſhook every houſe in this place, but did no damage. A ſlight one had been felt before, very early in the morning.

From the SUPPLEMENT *to the* KINGSTON JOURNAL.

Kingſton, Nov. 4. By the ſloop N. S. de la Soledad, prize to the brigantine Arrow letter of marque, that arrived yeſterday ſe'ennight, came the following intelligence: That twenty-four provinces on the Spaniſh main had revolted, and choſen for their King one Caſimero Tercero, an old Creole of the town of Quito, and that the money in circulation amongſt them was ſtamped with the likeneſs of their new Sovereign, and that a free trade was allowed. The kingdom of Santa Fe was expected to join them ſhortly.

Montego Bay, Oct. 14. The following is a liſt of the white people found dead and miſſing from the late dreadful hurricane on the 3d inſtant:—Mrs Gibſon and two children, Charlotte Woodrooſe and child, Eleanor Little, Thomas King, his wife and four children, Dr James Forbes, Alexander Dallas, Captain Maſon's child, James Neſbit, Mrs Ward, William Antrobus, jun. Arthur Hornby, Donald Maclean, wife and child, Patrick Macdowall, Cornelius Chapman, James Holliſter, Richard Wigley, Moſes Nunez, jun. Iſaac Nunez, Mrs Slap, Thomas Carter, Katharine Macdowell, Eliſabeth Cateneſs, Dr S. J. Lightfoot, William Lowther, Mrs Appleby and child, Mrs Allwood and child, John Fitzgerald, Aaron Touro, Rachel Touro, Charles Payne's child, three gentlemen from the north ſide, Mrs Curphy's two children, Eliſabeth Macdowell, Mrs Fowler and one child, Robert Johnſon, Mr O'Conacher, Mr Finch a carpenter, Mr Macleod a tailor, N. Thomſon, Corporal Wills, Mrs Newſtead, Antonio and two children, Donald Campbell, a white man that came paſſenger in Captain Harvey from town, and John Scoon. Total of whites, 63. About 50 mulattoes, and 250 negro ſlaves.

The ſhip Lenox, which, together with the Ladies Adventure, was drove to ſea the night of the ſtorm, is returned again with the loſs of her main maſt, and is ſince gone down to Lucca. Her arrival with ſo little damage affords yet a favourable proſpect of the ſafety of the ſhip Ladies Adventure.

LONDON.

This morning part of the baggage of Sir Joſeph Yorke arrived in town, and he is expected on Sunday next.

Count Welderen has taken over a confidential perſon with him from England, for the purpoſe of travelling to and from Holland with his diſpatches; from which circumſtance many perſons infer, that all hopes of a peace between England and the States are not finally at an end.

We are aſſured that Lord Loughborough will ſoon be created an Earl, and be appointed Secretary of State for America, in the room of Lord George Germaine, who reſigns with a ſeat in the Upper Houſe.

Lord Loughborough's ſpirited opinion in the Privy-Council on the Dutch war, in which his Lordſhip aſtoniſhed the members preſent with his extenſive *political* knowledge, is the cauſe, it is ſaid, of the above arrangement.

If Lord Loughborough ſhould leave the Common-Pleas, the preſent Attorney-General will be appointed Chief Juſtice of that Court.

Lord Cornwallis, who has been a good deal indiſpoſed, by the lateſt letters from New York was perfectly recovered.

General Leſlie was gone to join Lord Cornwallis up Cape Fear River, and advices have been received of his junction with his Lordſhip; ſo that army is now far ſuperior to any force Waſhington can detach againſt it.

The grand fleet are now taking in ſix months proviſions, and are expected to ſail in the courſe of next week for the relief of Gibraltar; which ſervice being effected, a detachment of eight ſhips of the line, and three frigates, will proceed to the Weſt Indies, as a reinforcement for the gallant Sir George Brydges Rodney.

Yeſterday twenty of the Dutch prizes were condemned by the High Court of Admiralty, Dr Commons.

A packet is expected every day from Jamaica, one being to ſail a ſhort time after the Alert's departure.

From the advices received from the Weſt Indies, there is too much reaſon to fear the total loſs of Bermudas by a general deluge during the dreadful hurricane, which ſwept all before it!

Savannah La Mar in the iſland of Jamaica, which has ſuffered ſo exceedingly by the late hurricane, is the capital of Cornwall county, and is the chief place for trading or expeditions to the Spaniſh Main, though its harbour is but an indifferent one. From the pariſh of Weſtmoreland, in which it ſtands, 8000 hogſheads of ſugar were lately imported yearly.

The moſt terrible hurricane on record that ever happened in the Weſt-Indies this century, was in 1772, when 1000 acres of land were ſuddenly ſunk at Savannah, with the houſes and people in them: The place appeared for ſome time as a leak, but was afterwards dried up, and no trace of houſes ſeen.

The Weſt India merchants have ordered forty ſhips to be immediately got ready to load with proviſions and other neceſſaries, for the uſe of the unhappy ſufferers in the Weſt-Indies.

The deva[illegible]tations occaſioned by the late dreadful hurricane have been equally ſeverely felt in the French Weſt India iſlands as in our own; and as they have no fleet at preſent upon that ſtation, (ſays a correſpondent) it is not improbable that the whole may become an eaſy conqueſt to Sir George Rodney.

Sir Hyde Parker and his crew, as ſoon as the Phœnix ran aſhore on the Iſland of Cuba, took out her Carronades, ſome ammunition and proviſions, after which they burnt her, for fear of her falling into the hands of the Spaniards, and then threw up a breaſt-work on the ſummit of the rock, from which they were determined to defend themſelves to the laſt extremity againſt any attack; but fortunately they were taken off by the Porcupine ſloop from Montego Bay, before the enemy had the leaſt knowledge of their diſaſter.

Every man, who read the late London Gazettes, muſt have felt moſt poignantly for the dreadful diſtreſs of the unfortunate perſons on the iſlands of Barbadoes, St Lucia, St Vincent's, the Grenades, and alſo on the French Weſt India iſlands, during and ſince the late hurricane, which deſtroyed all that came in its way, both at ſea and on ſhore; but forcible as the picture of that diſtreſs, exhibited in the Gazettes, was, it falls far ſhort of the true colouring of the ſcene of miſery and horror, which really characteriſed the iſlands, both before, at, and after, the period of immediate ruin. In order to form ſome idea of the ſufferings of the poorer ſort, let the reader reflect only on the following authentic account of what happened to General Vaughan—an Officer in the higheſt command on the iſland of Barbadoes, and therefore moſt likely to have it in his power to preſerve himſelf from perſonal calamity, if human power could have made any ſtand againſt the inſuperable rage of elemental wrath. General Vaughan thinking, from his ſituation as commander of the military, and feeling, from the natural valour of his mind, that it ill became him to ſhew the leaſt diſmay amidſt the accumulating horror that ſurrounded him, was with the utmoſt difficulty prevailed on to quit his houſe, accompanied by a ſingle friend. They had ſcarcely paſſed the threſhold, ere the tempeſt ſeparated them, and hurried each he knew not whither. It was the General's fate to be driven down a ſteep precipice of conſiderable extent, the ſurface of the declivity being covered with the moſt noxious and diſagreeable productions of the iſland. When the General reached the bottom, he felt himſelf nearly up to the middle in water, and in that ſituation he was found in the morning, ſorely bruiſed by his fall, and almoſt exhauſted with fatigue. It happened that the General and his friend had not quitted the houſe five minutes, before the building tumbled to the ground, and ſeven perſons loſt their lives by the fall. The General's Secretary, who was in the houſe at the time, had his thigh broken; and when morning arrived, the General found himſelf deprived of domeſtics, of money, clothes, furniture, and all the property he had in the iſland.

The Dutch already threaten and boaſt much of what they will do next ſummer againſt our trade in the North Seas; that whilſt the combined fleet block us up in the Channel, they will effectually cruſh us in the German Ocean, &c.

It was yeſterday afternoon confidently aſſerted in the city, that Lord Mulgrave, in his Majeſty's ſhip the Courageux, had taken two Dutch Eaſt-Indiamen.

The laſt letters from Barbadoes mention, that a French man of war, of 74 guns, had foundered in a hard gale of wind, in the Gulph of Florida, and all the crew periſhed.

The folly of the Dutch bringing themſelves into a war with Great Britain is ſo flagrant, that nothing is more probable than its occaſioning a revolution in the Government, and throwing it entirely into the hands of the Prince of Orange, who is known to have taken great offence at the conduct of the Amſterdam faction.

However Holland and America may be connected in intereſt, let it be remembered that Ruſſia and the rebels are, in that reſpect diametrically oppoſite; for American independence would rival that empire in every one of its products.

Many of the Dutch, who foreſee their own intereſt with a careful eye, perceive a ſtorm gathering through Europe, that may level the dykes of Holland, and change the overflowing of wealth to an inundation of water.

Extract of a letter from Holland, Dec. 26.

"It is ſaid that the States-General, who had adjourned to the 5th of January, 1781, did in their laſt meeting take a proviſional reſolution relative to the two Memorials of the Britiſh Ambaſſador; the ſubſtance of which is, that as they could not come to any agreement among themſelves relative to the puniſhment and ſatisfaction required on the part of the Magiſtracy of Amſterdam by Sir Joſeph Yorke, in the name and by order of the King his maſter, for their conduct in attempting to conclude a treaty of friendſhip and commerce with the rebels in North America, &c. they had thought proper to put the affair into the hands of the Court of Holland, and to charge that tribunal to deliberate thereon, and to draw up a well digeſted advice upon the nature of the puniſhment and ſatisfaction required as ſoon as poſſible, without attending to any of the enſuing vacations or holidays; but to have it ready to lay before their High Mightineſſes on the 5th of January next, the day appointed for their aſſembling. This proviſional reſolution was brought into the Aſſembly of the States-General laſt Friday, and paſſed the next day in an extraordinary Aſſembly of their High Mightineſſes. It was then delivered to the Court of Holland, and a copy of the ſaid reſolution preſented to Sir Joſeph Yorke, which his Excellency refuſing to accept, a courier was immediately diſpatched to London, and moſt probably with repreſentations to the Britiſh Court.

"On the above occaſion a remarkable occurence happened: Mr de Citters, who preſided in the aſſembly of the States-General on the part of the province of Zealand, when he was going to collect the voices in order to form the neceſſary concluſions, declared whilſt all the other deputies of the province of Zealand were proteſting againſt all that was done, that he could not exerciſe the function of Preſident for the determination of ſuch a reſolution as was then on foot, and therefore reſigned that charge to Mr Quarles, who preſided the week before on the part of the province of Holland. This furniſhes matter for many conjectures, and as Sir Joſeph Yorke, in conſequence of orders from his court to quit the Hague without taking leave, actually ſet out for Oſtend yeſterday morning early, nothing leſs than a war is now to be apprehended. The States held an extraordinary aſſembly immediately upon the departure of Sir Joſeph Yorke, and reſolved among other things, not publicly known, to ſend orders to Count Welderen to leave the court of London.

"The council of Holland was alſo aſſembled, and it is ſaid they determined to ſend orders for all the abſentees from the regiments of guards in garriſon at the Hague to rejoin their corps within the ſpace of twice twenty-four hours; beſides which it is ſaid orders have been ſent to the fiſhermen of Scheveningen not to go out with their boats till further orders. Letters of convocation have been ſent to the different members of the States to aſſemble on Friday the 29th of December, to deliberate upon the propereſt meaſures to be taken in the preſent circumſtances. In ſhort, all are in alarm ſince Sir Joſeph Yorke's departure.

"The Portugueze miniſter has diſarmament, court to inform them of the late important of Boſton, ſpoke "The Republic have 28 men of war n[illegible]twixt the harbour or New Beſſon- [illegible]ills, rying from 76 to 24 guns.

"We have accounts from Paris, that it [illegible]ving to Mr de Guichen was arrived at Breſt with 20 ſhips[illegible] without receiving any news from Count d'Eſtaing."

Extract of a letter from Rotterdam, Dec. 26.

"I muſt now beg you to ſend my goods by the way of [illegible]ſtend, ſince all communication between England and Ho[illegible] is now ſtopped, on account of the rupture which is juſt b[illegible] out between us, and for which we have to thank that d[illegible] French faction and their party in Amſterdam. Sir Jo[illegible] Yorke ſets off early this morning for Oſtend, on his [illegible] home. However, moſt people here are in hopes that d[illegible] will ſoon be ſettled between us. The States-General aſſem[illegible] yeſterday, and it is ſaid that four Commiſſioners are ſent o[illegible] London to treat with your Miniſtry."

Extract of a letter from the Hague, Dec. 29.

"The public begin in a ſmall degree to recover from t[illegible] ſurprize, occaſied by the ſudden departure of the Engliſh A[illegible] baſſador; and the beſt wiſhers to this country hope, that ſomething may occur to prevent any further rupture betw[illegible] theſe Provinces and England, particularly as we hear the c[illegible] cluſion of the King of Great Britain's manifeſto ſeems to le[illegible] an opening for any reaſonable propoſitions on the part of t[illegible] States. In the mean time many perſons, even among thoſe conſequence in theſe Provinces, are very much for a war w[illegible] the Engliſh, towards the ſupporting of which ſentiments French have done all they could, as it is very evident they long been endeavouring to foment a quarrel between this [illegible] public and Britain.

"Yeſterday, there was a brilliant company at the Sta[illegible] holder's Court, and from the good humour that prevailed, people draw favourable concluſions as to the preſent ſtat[illegible] affairs.

"We anxiouſly wait for the arrival of the Engliſh letter[illegible] the 22d, which will bring the King's manifeſto, relativ[illegible] which all that we know at preſent is only from report."

Extract of a letter written by a merchant at Martinique, Mynheer Van Rooſberg, at the Hague, dated Oct. 17. 17[illegible]

"This afternoon ſails the Elmſdorf, ——— Keyli[illegible] for Amſterdam, by which I take the opportunity of tranſm[illegible] ting to you the moſt melancholy account ever received from t[illegible] quarter.

"From the 11th to the 13th inſtant, we were viſited w[illegible] the moſt terrible hurricane that ever blew in the memory o[illegible] man. We had a ſample of it on the 9th and 10th.

"On the morning of the 11th, it began to blow with a common fury, and the wind veered from the S. S. E. to t[illegible] N. N. W. and continued to blow ſo all day; all the ſhips w[illegible] blown off the iſland that were bringing troops and proviſio[illegible] and we are in dread for the lives of more than 3000 ſoldi[illegible] and ſeamen they have on board.

"On the 12th we ſaw four ſhips founder in Fort Ro[illegible] Bay, and could not ſave a ſoul; every other ſhip was blown [illegible] of the roads, and many muſt of courſe be loſt.

"In the noble town of St Pierre every houſe is down, [illegible] to my certain knowledge, more than 1000 perſons periſh[illegible] At Fort Royal town, the cathedral, the ſeven churches, [illegible] other noble and religious edifices, the Governor's houſe, t[illegible] record-office, ſenate-houſe, priſons, hoſpitals, barracks, [illegible] houſes of Government and merchants, and upwards of 1[illegible] other houſes, were blown down, and an incredible number [illegible] perſons loſt their lives. The new hoſpital de Notre Dame, t[illegible] moſt convenient and elegant in the Weſt Indies, in which w[illegible] upwards of 1600 ſick and wounded patients belonging to t[illegible] fleet and army, was blown down, and the greateſt part of the[illegible] with the matrons, nurſes, attendants, &c. buried in the ruin[illegible] The ſick-houſe of the ſhipwrights, &c. belonging to the ya[illegible] ſhared the fate of that of Notre Dame, and about 100 perſon[illegible] periſhed.

"By the reports of the day, the number ſuppoſed to ha[illegible] periſhed upon the iſland, including negroes, is computed at u[illegible] wards of 9000, and the damage at upwards of 1,700,000 l[illegible] d'ors.

"Among thoſe who have periſhed, are Monſ. de Rabillan[illegible] ſecond Secretary to the Governor, Monſ. le Sabriſſe, ſurgeo[illegible] of the dock-yard, Col. Eſtimenax of the engineers, and Mel[illegible] Malone, le Bourdineaux, Graſſe, (nephew to the Commodore) Poltaine, and Merac; theſe I knew well when living, and wer[illegible] capital merchants.

"The iſland of Guadaloupe muſt have ſuffered as much a[illegible] us; and we tremble even for thoſe of our enemies."

Extract of a letter from Margate, Jan. 2.

"Yeſterday, his Excellency Count de Welderen, the Dutch Ambaſſador, with his lady and family, arrived at Meſſ. Smith and Benſon's hotel, in their way to Holland, and ſailed for Oſtend at four o'clock this morning."

Extract of a letter from Portſmouth, Jan. 3.

"Arrived the Pheaſant cutter, from a cruiſe; Hope, Hyde, from New York; the Three Geſuiſters, from Curacoa for Holland, with tobacco, &c. taken by the Pheaſant; Concordia, Thomas, from Cadiz, with wool, &c. for Rotterdam, taken by the Wolfe ſloop; the Tyrs Syemens, from l'Orient, with tobacco, for Rotterdam, and the Jonge Gorbut, from Bourdeaux for Amſterdam, taken by the Warwick man of war.

"Arrived the Canada and Lynx ſloops from a cruiſe. Yeſterday arrived the Iſis, Captain Sutton.

"Sailed the Inflexible man of war."

Extract of a letter from Goſport, Jan. 5.

"Yeſterday, arrived his Majeſty's ſhips Harwich, of 50 guns, and Edgar, of 74, with ſix ſail of Dutch ſhips, fine large Weſt Indiamen. Alſo arrived the Canada, from a cruize.

"Two line of battle ſhips ſailed yeſterday on a cruize. The ſuddenneſs of their ſailing prevents my getting their names.

"Two of the Dutch prizes are come into the harbour, the others will come in to-day."

EDINBURGH.

[The official papers, containing accounts of the deva[illegible]tation committed by the late hurricane in the Weſt India iſlands, will be found in the firſt page. Theſe were unavoidably delayed, on Wedneſday, by reaſon of the extraordinary length of the advertiſement from the Truſtees. On Saturday, they were again delayed, to make room for the melancholy detail from Jamaica, together with Lloyd's Liſt, &c.—The immediate inſertion of them was the leſs neceſſary, as our readers will perceive, that, in laſt Monday's *Mercury*, a more circumſtantial account appeared of the damages ſuſtained at St Lucia and Barbadoes, from the reſpective Gazettes of theſe Iſlands, than has hitherto found their way into almoſt any other paper publiſhed in England or Scotland. It had beſides this merit, eſſential to a newspaper, of being the moſt early intelligence of that matter which appeared in this country.]

Extract of a letter from London, Jan. 4.

"The ship on board which the Bishop of Osnaburg sails, in his letter, is to bring over Sir Joseph Yorke, who will not embark for England until he has had a conference with his Royal Highness.

"Since the death of the Empress Queen, the politics of the Court of Vienna have taken a more decided turn in favour of the northern armed league, formed for maintaining the rights of neutral commerce. The Dowager Queen was more than commonly attached to the interests of England, and was an active engine for preventing any American agent fixing at Vienna. Since her death, the Councils of France more than ever govern the Court of Germany: and the common language of Vienna now is, to abuse the English, to speak well of the American cause, to support the armed neutrality, and to regain the lost commerce of Antwerp and Ostends

"The Dutch settlement at Batavia is strong by nature, but art has not been wanting to make it still more so. In the year 1770, the cannon on the fortifications of that place were reckoned at 260, from eighteen to forty-two pounders.

"A letter received yesterday from Holland says, "If the English "Ministry can have been so ill informed as to suppose the Dutch are "not prepared for war, they have been most miserably deceived in-"deed; for be assured, that, besides the convoys that are now at sea, "and the force in the East and West Indies, and on the coast of Africa, "they have forty sail, or very nearly, almost ready for sea."

"The Lords of the Admiralty have appointed a convoy to sail with the ships from Dublin to London, on or about the 20th inst.

"Sir Samuel Hood, with the fleet under his command, were spoke with the 17th of December, in lat. 46. 14. and long. 27. 45. all well, with a fine wind.

"The Sally, Capt. Evans, from Bristol to Newfoundland, was blown off the coast, and is returned to Bristol.

"The Jupiter privateer, Capt. Wake, has taken and carried into King Road, a vessel from Teneriffe to Cadiz, and sent her for Bristol; also took a Dutch ship from Amsterdam to Cadiz, which is arrived at King Road.

"The Lockhart, Capt. Goodridge, from Vienna to Newfoundland, was taken the 31st of October, four hours after she sailed, by a Spanish privateer.

"The Rodney, De St Croix, from Guernsey to Quebec, is put back to Guernsey by stress of weather."

Extract of a letter from a merchant in Lisbon, to his correspondent in Dublin, dated Dec. 10.

"The 1st of September we received your esteemed favour of the 6th of August, handing invoice of one bale woollen stuffs and stamped linen, shipped for your account. Said goods arrived safe, and were lodged in this Custom-house, but are sorry you sent them, as none of your present manufactures will answer here.—Soon after the enlargement of your trade, some of these kinds of goods were sent here, which sold to a heavy loss; they passed through the Custom-house as English goods, but of late they have stopped admitting any more of your manufactures to be entered; they were removed to the chambers where they deposite seized goods, as, by the treaties with England, they are not to admit here any of the manufactures of Ireland, except plain linens and coarse cambletts. We have petitioned her Majesty to permit the entry of this small parcel, but no answer has been given yet: tho' we should be refused, we must again petition her Majesty for leave to send them back to you, that they may not be lost entirely. By these circumstances you may see how the English government sports with Ireland; they grant indulgences for the present, to amuse the people, but it will be happy for them, if, at the end of the war, they are not fettered with the old chains of restriction on their commerce."

Extract of a letter from a gentleman concerned in the fisheries on the coast of the county Donegall, dated the 24th of December, 1780.

"The herring fishery set in on this coast the latter end of October, in every bay, harbour, and creek, from Loughswilly to Ballyshannon, the whole extent of the Donegall coast, and hath continued ever since without intermission, and the greatest quantities ever known taken here daily. Fresh herrings in general sold from one shilling and sixpence to tenpence per thousand. At Loughswilly, Donsanaghy, and the Bosses, two hundred sail of vessels have cured full cargoes. At Killybegs, Bruckless, Esker, and Donegall-bays, upwards of seventy sail have cured their full cargoes, each cargo upon an average computed at five hundred thousand herrings. Fresh herrings are selling this day at Donegall and Mullenasole at so low a price as four-pence per thousand. The whole coast swarmed with myriads of them, so as that the fishing boats, in less than a quarter of an hour after they had shotten their nets, are obliged to take them up, and often necessitated to shake more than half of the fish into the sea to prevent their boats from sinking with an over cargo. All the salters on the coast have cured almost a double quantity to what they have done any preceding year, and yet the quantity daily taken encreasing; but the fishermen must desist, as they have no sale, the home consumption of the adjacent counties of Drury, Tyrone, Fermanagh, Leitrim, Sligo, and Mayo, being now fully stocked by land carriage; upon an average, they took away, since the beginning of the fishery, eight hundred thousand a-day; in short, there are more fish cured on the coast this season than can be consumed at any market, either foreign or home, we have to send to; and to attempt to cure more, would be the loss of the salt, &c. which is not extravagant in its price, or any scarcity of it at present on the coast."

Saturday night, arrived in the Clyde, the ship Commerce, from St Kitt's. She brings letters, dated St Eustatia, 18th November. These advise, that, about the latter end of September, a Dutch Admiral arrived there in a 74 gun ship, who declared, that a war with Britain would happen in three months. Several letters from Amsterdam were to the same purport. After the arrival of the Admiral, the Governor of Eustatia seized every vessel that came into the harbour, which had formerly belonged to it, but had been captured by British cruisers. These were instantly condemned in the Court of Admiralty. What must still appear more rigorous and severe; if a privateer had taken goods belonging to any Burgher of Holland, complaint was made of this to the Governor, and the complainer had no more to do than point out either debts or goods belonging to any of the owners of the privateers who made the captures, when they were immediately seized, condemned without a hearing, and the Burgher paid his demand. The Dutch Admiral saluted the flags of American vessels of all sorts. This shews plainly, that the Dutch were preparing for war, and expected it. The loss at St Eustatia, by the hurricane, is computed at 200,000 l. Sterling.

From the accounts brought by the above vessel, we are happy to inform our readers, that there are provisions in the British Islands sufficient to serve them for six months, and that the price was not advanced.

By the same conveyance we learn, that General Vaughan, with his troops, had gone to St Lucia. Those from the other islands were expected to have orders to join him, and to make an attack on St Vincent. There were nine sail of French men of war of the line on their passage from St Domingo to Martinique. They met with the gale, and received damage. They afterwards bore away for Porto Rico, where they are repairing.

Extract of a letter from St Eustatius, October 18th, brought over by the ship Commerce, arrived in Clyde on Saturday last.

"People here talk much of the rupture betwixt England and Holland. Certain it is, that a Dutch Admiral lately arrived on this station has saluted the American flag; and, from other parts of his behaviour, seems to strengthen the report. We have had a very severe gale of wind here for some days past, which has done immense damage. Several vessels were drove ashore, and the rest forced out to sea. It is feared many have suffered. The sea was so high that several houses have been swept away. All the cellars full of water, and many of the streets overflowed. Indeed, people were sailing through the streets in canoes. In this case you may consider the loss in tobacco, sugar and rum, which we have no store-rooms for here, and are obliged to leave exposed to the weather till sold. In short, I can give you no idea of our situation, and must refer you to the accounts you will have of it at home."

As a war with the Dutch is now begun, it may not be unacceptable to our readers to be informed of the power and resources of these our new enemies. A correspondent has therefore opportunely favoured us with the following state of that part of their finance which is funded, and consists as follows:

	Pounds Sterling.
In the English funds,	30,000,000
In the French ditto,	28,000,000
In the German, Swedish, and Russian,	15,000,000
In their own funds,	40,000,000
	L. 113,000,000

The following is a list of the articles of importation which may probably be affected by the Dutch war:—Geneva, drugs, spices, sumack, madder, smalts, liquorice ball, writing-paper, brass wire, garden-seeds, toys, whalebone, timber, hemp and flax, freights, pitch and tar, white lead, potashes.

It is hoped not only that the Dutch will be prevented from fishing on the British and Irish coasts, and their fisheries in general interrupted, but that we shall avail ourselves of this contest, and cultivate a commerce, which, if actively pursued, would prove an inexhaustible source of national wealth, besides originating a new creation of sailors. This war is undoubtedly against the sense of the Stadtholder and voice of the people of the United Provinces. Public discontents and tumults will probably take place. In a situation thus turbulent and unsettled, it is not impossible but that De Witt's tragedy may again be acted, or the abettors of the war be brought to deserved punishment. Tranquillity may be restored by the virtue or the violence of the people.

James Stodart, Esq; merchant in this city, is appointed Commissioner of Excise, in room of Thomas Lockhart, Esq; deceased.

On the 7th inst. was married at Mr Rannie's house, Leith, Alexander Duncan, Esq; late a Captain in the service of the Honourable East India Company, to Miss Margaret Dalrymple, daughter of the deceased Colonel Campbell Dalrymple.

Extract of a letter from the Sheriff of the county of Fife, dated the 2d January 1781.

"William Edwards, sailor, belonging to the Marion of Borrowstounness, now under quarantine in Inverkeithing Bay, having made his escape from the said vessel, the Sheriff ordered two of his officers to make diligent search after him; in consequence of which they reported to the Sheriff, that, upon their search at Torryburn, they were informed he had returned on board the vessel to which he belonged; and that, by a certificate from the tide-surveyor of the Customs at North Queensferry, it appears, the said Edwards had gone on board accordingly: From which, and the steps taken for recovering two men who run away from said ship Marion, as mentioned in a former paper, whilst under quarantine, who were carried on board again, under a guard of soldiers, it concerns every one to take notice, that it can answer no purpose to break quarantine, which, besides, subjects the persons so offending to severe penalties."

The HADDINGTON ASSEMBLY, which was to have been held on Wednesday first, is put off to some future period.

To the Printer of the Caledonian Mercury.

SIR,

AT this season of festivity, I went on the first night of the new year, to be entertained with the *Beggar's Opera*. There was a very thin house; but the company were so well pleased, and shewed their approbation so heartily, that the Players were cheered, and performed their parts very well. A playhouse, when well regulated, affords the most rational and agreeable amusement; and since it has pleased his Majesty to grant us a Theatre-Royal, I consider it as a part of my duty, as a good citizen, to contribute my share to its encouragement; and I consider that we are not to expect performers at the very high salaries which are given at the London Theatres, but should be satisfied with such as our funds can afford: I therefore go to the Theatre willing to be pleased; and I am certain that whoever carries that disposition thither, will not be dissatisfied with the present company of Comedians. Mr Stanton is a young actor, of a stout comely appearance, and made such a *Macbeath*, as I shall be ever glad to see. Miss Hurst was very well in *Polly*, more in character, indeed, in my opinion, than a finer singer; she showed more genuine feeling of tender anxiety, than I almost ever remember. Mrs Taplin was a very good *Lucy*, and sung exceedingly well, in a plain stile. Mr Fowler both looked and played the character of *Peachum* to the satisfaction of the spectators; and Mrs Heaphy did sufficient justice to *Mrs Peacham*. Mr Powell was as good a *Lockit* as I could wish to see. He maintained the callous unrelenting character of the Gaoler with an uniform steadiness. The Highwaymen and Women of the Town were very well represented. In short, I was upon the whole so much pleased, that as I regretted the thinness of the house, I found justice and candour incline me to exert any little influence that I can have, to encourage more people to go, as I am certain they will be pleased, if they take with them the same disposition that I did.

After the *Beggar's Opera*, was performed the farce of *Miss in her Teens*; in which Mr Southgate, who had made an excellent *Filch*, showed, that he could exhibit the effeminate delicacy of *Fribble*, as well as the blackguard vulgarity of a pick-pocket. Mrs White's *Miss Biddy* was at once childish and sly. Mr Kelly was an admirable braggadocio in *Capt. Flash*. Mr Graham's *Capt. Lovit* was very genteel and officer-like; and Mr Johnson in *Puff* merits a very peculiar encomium. He is one of the best low comic actors that I ever saw. He is, indeed, not much inferior to Weston; and his manner is so exceedingly natural, that we may apply to him what Fielding makes Partridge say of Garrick—*that he is no actor at all.*

Such is the specimen which I have had of Mr Ross's Company this season, and I am happy to think that his diligence has been so successful.

CANDIDUS.

NEW RICE,

JUST imported from CAROLINA;—to be sold in teirces or barrels, for ready money.

Apply to Ralph Erskine and Company, merchants in Glasgow, or Mr John Beadie merchant in Leith.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, GREENOCK.

ARRIVED,

Jan. 1. Ann, Sym, from Drogheda, with goods.
Susie, Angus, from Belfast, with goods.
2. A buss from the Isles, with herrings.
3. Alexander, M'Lean, from Charlestown, with goods.
Bell, Hamilton, from Dublin, with ditto.

SAILED,

3. Chance, Williamson, for Dublin, with goods.
Janet, White, for Liverpool, with goods.
4. William and Ann, Kelly, for Cork, with goods.
Tartar privateer, Captain Hamilton, on a cruise.
Two Sisters, Killinan, for Bristol, with tobacco.

LEITH SHIPPING, Jan. 6—8.

ARRIVED,

Jan. 8. Peggy, Stevenson, from Berwick, with grain.
Mary, Christie, ——, wine and cork.
Fanny, Andrew, from Lynn, with grain.
John and Jean, Holmes, from Boston, with grain.
Isobel, Robertson, from Thurso, with beef.
Hailes Castle, Trotter, from Lynn, with grain.
Lark, Atson, from Stockton, with grain.
Samuel and Mary, Wright, from Hull, with goods.
Industry, Grieve, from Lynn, with grain.

THEATRE-ROYAL.

On WEDNESDAY Evening next will be presented, a Comedy called

THE BEAUX STRATAGEM.

Archer,	Mr WILKS.
Aimwell,	Mr WOODS.
Sullen,	Mr POWEL.
Sir Charles Freeman,	Mr GRAHAM.
Scrub,	Mr JOHNSON.
Mrs Sullen,	Mrs TAPLIN.
Dorinda,	Miss HURST.
Cherry,	Mrs WHITE.

To which will be added, a Farce, called

THOMAS AND SALLY.

Squire,	Mr HALLION.
Thomas,	Mr POWEL.
Sally,	Miss HURST.
Dorcas,	Mrs HEAPHEY.

Tickets to be had and Boxes taken at the Office of the Theatre.

THE FRENCH and ITALIAN LANGUAGES taught, both privately and in classes, after the most easy and expeditious method,

By F. BOTTARELLI, A. M.

At Mr Logan's, musical instrument maker, first flair above the Tron-Church.

N. B. He intends to begin two Classes immediately; one for the French, and the other for the Italian.

NEW BOOKS AND PAMPHLETS,

FOR THE USE OF SUBSCRIBERS TO

THE EDINBURGH CIRCULATING LIBRARY.

This day arrived,

WITH THE REVIEWS AND MAGAZINES FOR DECEMBER,

Moore's View of Society and Manners in Italy, 2 vols 8vo.
Abercrombie's complete Forcing Gardener, 12mo.
Scheele's Experiments and Observations on Air and Fire, 8vo.
Theatre of Education, by the Countess de Genlis, 8vo.
Coxe's Account of Prisons in Russia, Sweden, &c. 8vo.
Bibliotheca Topographica Britannica; or, Antiquities and Natural History of Great Britain and Ireland—plates—4to.
Essays on the Marks and Characters of the Passions, 12mo.
Practical Essays on Education and Morality, 12mo.
Mrs Cartwright's Letters on various Subjects, 12mo.
Letters between Two Lovers, a Novel, 3 vols.
Colonel Ormsby, or the History of an Irish Noblemen, 2 vols.
Temptation, or Satan in the Land, a Poem.
Bibliotheque des Sciences—*last published number.*
Generous Impostor, a Comedy.
With various other Pamphlets.

LIKEWISE,

A FRESH ASSORTMENT

OF THE BEST

NEW PRINTS,

By the most celebrated Artists,

From the Paintings of WEST, REYNOLDS, KAUFFMAN, &c.

The London *ready money* price marked upon each,—and the sale to continue only Ten Days.

☞ Among other New Prints are—Engagement of the Serapis, Capt. Pierson—Blowing up of the Quebec, Capt. Farmer, &c. &c.

TO be SOLD, by public voluntary roup, within the house of Mrs Johnstone vintner in Dalkeith, on Thursday the 11th day of January current, between the hours of 12 and 2 afternoon,

A LEASE, of which there is fifteen years to run from Whitsunday next, of all and haill that piece of ground commonly called BOWMAN's BRAES, lying in the neighbourhood of Dalkeith, upon the side of the water Southesk, fitted up for a Skinnery; AS ALSO, a Lease of which there are forty-two years to run from Whitsunday next, of the Crackling-house of Dalkeith, immediately adjoining to the subjects before mentioned. The whole is presently possessed by David Burn skinner, and are very proper for the skinnery business. The rent payable for both to the proprietors is only 1 l. 18 s. 4 d. yearly, and that payable yearly by the said David Burn, is 5 l. Sterling.

The tacks and conditions of roup will be seen in the hands of William Charles Craigie writer to the signet.

PRIVATEERING.

THE LIBERTY CUTTER PRIVATEER of LEITH

Commanded by THOMAS ADIE,

IS now fitting out, and will be ready on Tuesday first for a cruize against the enemies of Great Britain, especially the Dutch. This vessel is so well known by all the seafaring people to be one of the best sailers ever built at Folkstone, that it is unnecessary to say more than mention her name. She is 160 tons burden, and mounts 14 guns and 12 swivels.

It is not doubted that spirited sailors, of whom there are many on the coast of Scotland, well acquainted with this vessel, will take this opportunity of serving their country, and enriching themselves and families. Good seamen and landmen will meet with the best encouragement, by applying immediately to Captain Thomas Adie on board of the ship at Leith. A handsome gratuity will also be given to the wife and children of any sailor who shall be wounded or suffer in the service, over and above every other allowance given in such cases.

TO BE SOLD,

The BETSEY AND BROTHERS,

a fine Brig of about 200 tons burden, Scarborough built, with Long-boat and Furniture complete, as she at present lies in the harbour of LEITH, she being very well found, having two suit of sails, her rigging and ground tackle for the most part new; and as she is built of the very best oak, she may carry 20 guns, having already six gun-ports below, and is flush fore and aft upon deck, her 'tween-decks may contain 100 men.

She is admirably calculated for privateering; has been thoroughly repaired about four months ago. She sails so remarkably fast, that she lately escaped from being taken by a privateer, off Aberdeen, by mere dint of sailing, although she had upwards of 1500 barrels of tar on board, and was chased a considerable time.

Apply to Peter and Francis Forrester, merchants in Edinburgh, the proprietors, who will show the inventory and conclude a bargain.

To the Printer of the Dumfries Weekly Journal.

SIR,

AS I have not, for some time, been in condition to look into news-papers, I did not, till lately, become acquainted with the particulars of several publications that have passed on the subject of the difference between Mr Gordon of Kenmure and me.

I learned, with pleasure, that our mutual friends had concerted certain terms of reconciliation, at Dumfries, on 30th October last; and these having been lately communicated to me, I most heartily approved of them, being ever extremely desirous to do away, upon honourable terms, every vestige of this unlucky dispute; but having lately observed in your's, and other papers, a letter of 14th November last, bearing to have been subscribed by me, and addressed to Mr Gordon of Kenmure, which, as it seems to express perfect satisfaction on my part with every step of his conduct, must necessarily imply that I took every blame of our difference upon myself: I must therefore take the liberty to inform the public, through the channel of your paper, that I never saw, or subscribed any such letter, and far less authorised it to go to the public; both it and the relative letter from Mr Gordon having been concerted with a near relation of mine, at a time when my state of health rendered it improper to consult me on any business whatever.

No man can be more desirous than I am to obliterate every remembrance of this unfortunate affair, its causes and consequences; but, at same time, I neither can nor will acquiesce in any acknowledgement of my friends, however well intended, which has the appearance of loading me with the blame of a quarrel, in which I never would have proceeded, but from motives of conscious rectitude.

ALEX. SPALDING-GORDON.

Kirkcudbright, Dec. 29. 1780.

PRIZES of 20l.

Thirty-third day's drawing, Dec. 23.

18	80	106	110	139	256	308	585	761	910
924	1075	1179	1188	1211	1227	1271	1314	1436	1442
1446	1565	1704	1804	2010	2030	2120	2173	2255	2284
2369	2600	2634	2685	3108	3175	3255	3288	3330	3525
3619	3677	4137	4254	4258	4266	4287	4392	4705	4743
4907	5075	5209	5221	5265	5299	5355	5421	5432	5479
5516	5655	5684	5731	5808	5927	6142	6249	6372	6410
6508	6534	6555	6870	6991	7082	7138	7269	7310	7316
7325	7407	7500	7522	7629	7947	8262	8410	8614	8771
8838	8854	8873	9155	9195	9255	9362	9481	9489	9577
9733	9760	9884	9985	10576	10674	10713	10746	10774	11090
11183	11340	11385	11447	11509	11653	11711	11967	11981	12158
12174	12202	12283	12378	12590	12876	13111	13145	13261	13332
13511	13762	13945	13958	14037	14053	14082	14101	14162	14269
14397	14620	14625	14652	14783	14992	15217	15230	15295	15352
15475	15507	15624	15666	15744	15782	15818	15888	15946	15982
16040	16234	16305	16406	16421	16529	16548	16649	16850	16936
16945	16995	17075	17159	17302	17355	17356	17426	17512	17523
17601	17604	17636	17739	17778	17810	17838	18163	18352	18443
18472	18682	18937	18990	18993	19200	19203	19499	19530	19577
19844	19898	20011	20023	20031	20033	20064	20116	20218	20260
20471	20484	20501	20520	20563	20725	20809	21005	21006	21088
21218	21305	21363	21449	21551	21716	21762	22358	22612	22690
22745	22831	22916	23242	23265	23411	23619	23661	23662	23790
23981	24191	24275	24346	24356	24673	24940	24941	25111	25184
25277	25344	25436	25434	25507	25630	25638	25763	25825	26032
26095	26121	26327	26684	26817	26845	27114	27138	27356	27473
27534	27804	27944	27973	28012	28251	28616	28732	28949	29162
29290	29460	29505	29552	29648	29752	29758	29803	30019	30133
30143	30406	30445	30488	30574	30624	30839	30943	30977	31018
31030	31170	31343	31515	31582	31737	31989	32035	32123	32165
32401	32453	32553	32570	32581	32592	32641	32715	32746	33225
33260	33263	33274	33396	33764	33837	33898	34163	34241	34319
34539	34618	34693	34741	34910	35002	35023	35132	35174	35210
35254	35486	35526	35621	35773	35796	35809	35930	36109	36229
36243	36394	36440	36694	36729	37224	37271	37298	37529	37555
37608	37636	37697	37989	38045	38072	38339	38437	38667	38777
38779	38847	39014	39019	39032	39103	39264	39506	39509	39619
39638	39948	40222	40225	40582	40849	41211	41230	41347	41360
41716	41806	41881	41916	41952	41976	42134	42984	42986	43082
43156	43472	43760	44120	44441	44448	44475	44479	44834	45064
45086	45262	45707	45745	45822	45873	45951	46006	46088	46374
46376	46394	46502	46542	46574	46576	46583	46673	46676	47085
47152	47178	47189	47333	47455	47491	47517	47636.		

Thirty-fourth Day's Drawing, Dec. 26.

255	273	364	463	715	812	941	984	1324	1483
1515	1582	1635	1648	1735	1946	2155	2263	2279	2289
2552	2588	2782	2893	2969	3052	3065	3103	3110	3149
3326	3579	3870	3910	3952	4057	4063	4502	4612	4635
4642	4662	4695	4725	5071	5168	5228	5318	5483	5703
5929	5943	6027	6102	6168	6267	6310	6342	6350	6398
6430	6591	6840	6850	6904	7011	7068	7162	7216	7274
7332	7417	7529	7662	7811	7824	8138	8229	8255	8469
8631	8767	8888	9315	9351	9551	9791	9823	9861	9929
10121	10208	10407	10464	10471	10517	10910	11410	11452	11481
11586	11635	11664	11743	11769	11912	12100	12252	12361	12445
12459	12504	12562	12577	13041	13121	13179	13306	13324	13633
13672	13764	14015	14034	14331	14421	14505	14675	14715	14729
14778	14800	14871	14929	14994	15016	15078	15291	15299	15343
15574	15582	15604	15725	15763	15770	15919	16041	16142	16362
16585	16622	16628	16637	16783	16802	16905	16912	17001	17008
17051	17165	17333	17374	17450	17557	17774	17914	18042	18077
18145	18226	18264	18693	18731	18793	18857	18888	18894	18921
18923	18958	19088	19545	19624	19639	19652	19677	19827	19963
19982	19986	20148	20195	20269	20347	20532	20600	20660	20703
20815	20840	20891	20903	21172	21231	21270	21545	21589	21651
21729	21858	22332	22370	22384	22454	22649	22653	22925	22993
23188	23328	23379	23409	23446	23961	24185	24223	24291	24570
24723	24783	24789	24850	25127	25365	25389	25683	25750	25833
26082	26227	26577	26691	26746	26801	26870	27428	27463	27536
27608	27685	27808	27877	27980	28007	28011	28049	28054	28223
28255	28270	28382	28440	28544	28654	28725	28807	28960	29085
29253	29279	29303	29653	29661	29683	29918	30021	30255	30303
30308	30431	30447	30544	30589	30654	30699	30859	30955	31065
31361	31429	31456	31473	31476	31688	31720	31766	31884	32121
32322	32337	32359	32521	32624	32760	32885	32951	33021	33066
33077	33104	33157	33434	33532	33563	33586	33599	33800	33811
33892	33944	33981	34016	34022	34150	34263	34436	34456	34561
34657	34801	34806	34825	34877	35166	35259	35268	35318	35440
35712	35915	36017	36086	36215	36218	36494	36335	36378	36507
36614	36674	36679	36731	36734	36738	36819	36868	37306	37724
37782	38004	38369	38397	38558	38772	38782	38806	38812	38820
38887	38986	39137	39553	39681	39778	39939	39979	40243	40276
40329	40780	40796	40916	41021	41125	41265	41409	41600	41614
41698	42483	42442	42704	42802	42869	42912	42994	43065	43126
43203	43208	43216	43369	43377	43401	43753	44144	44197	44199
44257	44270	44327	44408	44702	44952	45040	45079	45229	45354
45357	45414	45449	45532	45585	45652	45753	45806	45950	45956
45963	45997	46048	46095	46137	46509	46535	46594	46922	46924
46985	47062	47160	47226	47273	47356	47450	47458	47483	47595
47721	47744	47826							

This day is published,

And sold by JOHN ROBERTSON, at his Printing-house, Parliament-Close, and by all the Booksellers in town and country,

THE *SIXTH EDITION*, CORRECTED, OF

The Universal Scots Almanack,

For the Year 1781.

[Dedicated, by permission, to the DEAN and FACULTY of ADVOCATES]

To which is prefixed,

THE LONDON GUIDE;

OR,

A POCKET PLAN

OF THE CITIES OF

London, Westminster, and Borough of *Southwark*,

with the New Buildings,

Engraved for the purpose by one of the most capital hands in LONDON, where the Copies were also cast off at press.

This PLAN is more complete than any hitherto published, containing all the New Buildings and Streets about these Cities; and is, of itself, of more intrinsic value than the price usually given for an Almanack.

☞ The Publisher flatters himself, the Lists in the above Almanack will be found to be as full and accurate as the nature of the publication will admit; particularly the LIST OF THE ARMY, &c. which is corrected by the London Gazettes, down to this date.—The Public will also find an exact List of all the Synods and Presbyteries in Scotland; the Parishes in each Presbytery; and the Names of the present Minister and Patron of each parish. This useful List first appeared in THE UNIVERSAL SCOTS ALMANACK, and is not to be found in some of the other publications of the same nature.

Commissions addressed to J. ROBERTSON, at his Printing-house, Parliament-close, will be properly attended to.

N. B. The Booksellers of Glasgow and neighbourhood, will please apply to Mr JAMES ROBERTSON Bookseller there.

A few Proof Impressions of the above Plan may be had separate, Price Sixpence.

EXCISE OFFICE, Edinburgh, 8th January 1781.

By order of the Hon. the COMMISSIONERS of EXCISE,

THERE is to be exposed to SALE by public auction at Kirkcaldy, on Thursday the 11th current,

The SLOOP RESOLUTION,

With her Furniture and Apparel.

ALSO,

674 gallons FOREIGN BRANDY.
1035 ditto FOREIGN GENEVA.
6 ditto FOREIGN RUM.

AND

458 pounds fine, and 30 pounds coarse BLACK TEA.

THE Creditors of the deceased ALEXANDER HAY, Wright in Edinburgh, are desired to transmit notes of their debts to Mr William Borthwick, at Mr Hay's house, foot of Allan's close, Edinburgh, specifying what interest (if any) is due thereupon; in order that the same may be settled and paid: And this they are requested to do betwixt and the 10th of January 1781.

NOTICE

THAT in the process of exoneration brought before the Court of Session, at the instance of Adam Keir baker in Edinburgh, surviving Trustee for the Creditors of the deceased ROBERT FLEMING printer in Edinburgh, against the creditors and children of the said Robert Fleming, the Lord Westhall Ordinary, by interlocutor dated 12th December 1780, found, that the pursuer Adam Keir may give up and surrender the trust, and declared accordingly; and farther, ordained the creditors to meet at John's Coffee-house in Edinburgh, on the 15th January 1781, by twelve o'clock noon, to elect a new trustee in his place, and appointed such election to be reported to the Lord Ordinary again the first sederunt day of January. This notification is given, agreeable to the directions contained in the foresaid interlocutor.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

THE Heritable Estate which belonged to DAVID MURRAY of CASTLEHILL being now sold, and the Personal Estate mostly converted, all persons having claims against Mr Murray, who have not already lodged these, with their grounds of debt, in the hands of James Horne writer in Edinburgh, agent for the Creditors, are hereby requested forthwith to do so, that their interest in the proceeds of Mr Murray's estate may be attended to.

TO be SOLD by public roup, within John's Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, on Wednesday the 10th January inst. betwixt the hours of five and six afternoon,

The following SUBJECTS, lying in the Kirkgate of Leith:

	Rent. L.	s.	d.	Upset price. L.
Lot I. A Baker's Shop and Oven, and the Half of the first Storey of that new Tenement of Land lying in the Kirkgate of Leith, lately built by John Gowwright, with two Cellars and two Garrets, as presently possessed by Andrew Tweedie baker, with a room in the sunk storey of the said tenement,	9	15	0	90
II. The Half of the Second Storey of the said Tenement, consisting of two rooms, kithen, cellar, and garret, as possessed by Mrs Bird,	3	15	0	35
III. The Third Storey of the said Tenement, consisting of four rooms, two kitchens, two garrets, and two cellars,	8	0	0	70
IV. The Fourth Storey of the said Tenement, consting of four rooms, two kitchens, two garrets, and two cellars,	7	0	0	55
	L. 28	10	0	250

Lots III. and IV. are so constructed as to be possessed either by one or two families.—These subjects are not liable in payment of impost or other public burdens.

The subjects will be shown by the tenants; and persons inclining to make a private bargain may apply to Mr Archibald Millar coachmaker in Canongate, or Mr James Mitchell merchant in Leith.

BY ADJOURNMENT.

TO be SOLD, by public roup, within the Exchange Coffee house, in Edinburgh, upon Thursday the 25th day of January curt. between the hours of five and six afternoon,

The Lands and Barony of KINNAIRD, lying in the parish of Abdie, and shire of Fife. These lands pay of yearly rent 257 l. sterling, hold of the Crown, and are valued in the cess-books at 930 l. Scots. They pay no stipend or schoolmaster's salary; lie within five miles of the county-town, and one mile of the town and harbour of Newburgh, upon the river Tay. They contain about 396 acres, are of a deep black soil; and there is a great deal of valuable timber upon the ground.

Also, The lands of INVERDOVAT, comprehending the lands called PLEWLANDS and BANKS of INVERDOVAT. These lands, including 9 l. 11 s. 10 d. sterling of feu-duty, and a conversion for 8 bolls of oat meal, and 10 bolls of barley, pay of yearly rent 156 l. 7 s. 6 d. sterling. They hold of the Crown, and stand valued in the cess-books at 723 l. 9 s. 7 d. Scots, contain about 478 acres, are of a good arable soil, pleasantly situated upon and near to the river Tay, opposite to Dundee; and it is generally reckoned in the neighbourhood, that upon the expiry of the present tacks, few of which have above seven or eight years to run, the lands will give double the present rent.

The rental, conditions of sale, and title-deeds, are to be seen in the hands of Charles Mackenzie, writer, Byres's Close, Edinburgh.

TO be SOLD by public voluntary roup, within the Session-house in Edinburgh, upon Wednesday the 10th day of February next, betwixt the hours of five and six afternoon,

That DWELLING-HOUSE presently possessed by Bernard Gilpin merchant, consisting of four rooms and a kitchen, with the usual conveniencies, all well lighted, situated at the head of Carrubber's Close, upon the east side thereof, with an easy access, by a few stairs, from the close.—The house may be seen all lawful days, betwixt twelve and two.

For further particulars, apply to Walter Scott clerk to the signet, who will show the articles of roup and progress of writs, and who has power to conclude a private bargain.

JUDICIAL SALE.

BY ADJOURNMENT.

SUBJECTS to be set up in lots at lower upset sums.

TO be SOLD, by roup, within the New Session-house of Edinburgh upon Thursday the 8th day of February next, betwixt the hours of two and four afternoon,

The LANDS in the territory of Eyemouth, and county of Berwick, with the portion of Coldingham Common allocated as part and pertinent; and the HOUSES and YARDS in the town of Eyemouth, belonging to James Turnbull merchant in Eyemouth, in the following lots: viz.

Lot I. The Field-lands, with the portion of the commonty in one lot, at the upset sum of 673 l. 15 s. 6 d. 9-12ths, being at the rate of twenty-three years purchase of the stock, and five years purchase of 1 l. 3 s. 10 d. 3-12ths of teind.

Lot II. The Tenement of Houses and Granaries in Eyemouth, with the pertinents acquired from Sir James Hume in one lot, at the upset sum of 243 l. 12 s. 2 d. 8-12ths Sterling, being at the rate of ten years purchase.

Lot III. The large House possessed by James Turnbull and others, and the rest of the Houses in Eyemouth, with the yards and pertinents belonging to the common debtor in one lot, at the upset sum of 383 l. 5 s. 3 d. 10-12ths Sterling, being at the rate of eleven years purchase.

The subjects, holding, and deductions, are particularly described and stated in the act and articles of roup, which may be seen, by applying to Alexander Ross depute clerk of session, Thomas Cockburn writer to the signet; and persons intending to purchase may also apply for information to David Renton writer in Eyemouth.

By ADJOURNMENT.

TO be SOLD by roup or auction, within the Exchange Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, on Friday the 2d day of February next, betwixt the hours of five and seven afternoon,

The Lands and Estate of HOLMAINS,

(as formerly advertised)

Lying in the parishes of Dalton, Lochmaben, and Holdom, (except the lands of Upper Dormont, in the parish of Dalton, and the Lands in Drysdale parish, now sold); to be exposed altogether, or in the following lots or parcels, and put up, for the encouragement of purchasers, at the low prices after mentioned, viz.

The whole estate will be exposed at 17,800 l.; and if it does not sell *in cumulo*, it will then be divided, and exposed in lots or parcels, thus, viz.

LOT I.

The Farm of Harthwhat, in the parish of Lochmaben, about 345 acres, present rent 66 l. and twelve hens, holding of the Crown, and valued in the cess-books at 135 merks. The teinds are valued and exhausted; and there is a limestone quarry, lately discovered and opened, which may yield a good rent, there being no other limestone in that part of the country. To be exposed at 1350 l.

LOT II.

II. The Superiority of the Ten Pound Land of Ecclefechan, and the Property of the Farm of Longdyke, part of the said ten pound land, lying in the parish of Hoddam, consisting of about 84 acres, and presently let at 17 l. but subset at 30 l. and expected, when the tack expires in 1784, to rise to 40 l. The purchaser of this lot will have a freehold qualification in the county. He will be entitled, besides the above property-rent, to an annual feu-duty of 2 l. 10 s. 5 d.; and there is a near prospect of his drawing considerable compositions on the admission of singular successors in the feued lands. To be exposed at 900 l.

LOT III.

The whole Estate in the parish of Dalton, (except Upper Dormont) with the Patronage of the Parish of Dalton; to be exposed altogether at 14,500 l.; and if not sold, it will be divided into three parcels, and exposed as follows, viz.

Parcel 1. The Lands of Meikle Dalton and Kirkwood, and Fishings thereof, with the Patronage of the Parish of Dalton, all holding of the Crown, containing about 714 acres, and paying presently about 320 l.; to be exposed at 7700 l.

This parcel is all inclosed and subdivided; and there is a very good mansion-house at Kirkwood, with gardens, orchards, offices, and outhouses of all kinds, for the accommodation of a gentleman's family. There is also above 90 acres of wood land, not rentalled; and the woods are very valuable. They sold at last cutting, in 1754, at 915 l.; and are now again very thriving, and fit for sale. Since 1754, the woods have been encreased by 30 acres of more planting; and all this is exclusive of the full-grown old timber trees standing round the house and gardens of Kirkwood, and at the village of Dalton, computed to be worth from 300 to 400 l.

2. The Lands of Holmains Dam, Little Dalton, Mill thereof, Kirkhill, Amigill, Butterwhat, and Part of Mousewald Common, all holding of the Crown, containing about 1211 acres, and paying presently about 273 l.; to be exposed at 6200 l.

This parcel is completely inclosed and subdivided; and there is marle on several of the farms. There is also a convenient mansion-house and garden at Holmains, and 30 acres of wood land, not rentalled. The woods are valuable. They sold, when last cut, in 1767, at 750 l. and, being since well kept, are now very thriving. There is also detached clumps or parcels of oak and ash, on different parts of the estate, now fit for sale; and a rise of 50 l. or thereby, is expected on the lands of Holmains, when the current tacks expire, in 1784.

3. The Lands called Fourteen Acres, consisting of about 73 acres, and paying presently 30 l. and 15 hens; to be exposed at 770 l. The purchaser of this parcel will have a freehold qualification upon the old extent.

And, at the same time and place, there is also to be sold, by roup, the Superiority of the Lands after-mentioned, in the lots following, viz.

LOT I. The Superiority of the Seven Merk Land of Pearsbyhill, called Craighousesteads and Midge Brae, belonging in property to Joseph and Richardson, valued in the cess-books at 142 merks, and paying 20 merks of yearly feu-duty.

II. The Superiority of the Three Merk Land of Lairdholm and Plewlandsh, belonging in property to Johnston, presently under judicial sale at the instance of the apparent heir, valued in the cess-books at 140 merks, and paying 2l. Scots of annual feu-duty.

III. The Superiority of the Forty Shilling Land of Rammerscales, belonging in property to Mr Mounsey, valued in the cess-books at 90 merks, and paying 2l. Scots of annual feu-duty, and 3s. 4d. in augmentation of the rental.

IV. The Superiority of the Forty Shilling Land of Cocket-hill, also belonging in property to Mr Mounsey, valued in the cess books at 80 merks, and paying 2 l. Scots of feu-duty.

V. The Superiority of the Five Merk Land of Russils, Rowbywhat, Greenfields, and Howthat, belonging in property to Mr Cuthbert Rutherfurs of Hardriggs, valued in the cess-books at 245 merks, and paying 5½ merks of feu-duty.

William Campbell writer to the signet will show the title-deeds, rentrolls, and current leases, plans of the estate, and conditions of sale. John Johnston at Shillihill, near Lochmaben, will show the lands.

Those who wish for further information, or incline to purchase by private bargain, may apply to Alexander Farquharson accomptant in Edinburgh, who will be ready to treat, and to allow a reasonable time for payment of the price.

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